McGill Daily

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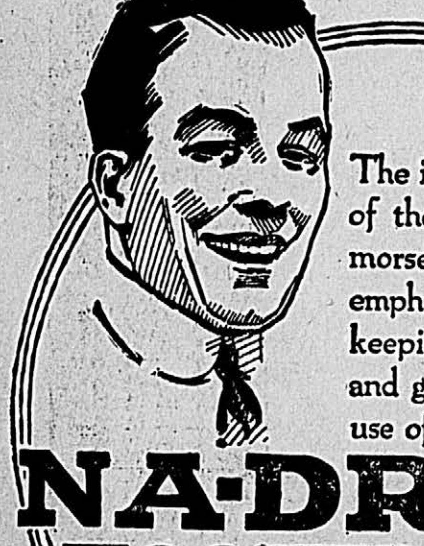

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Y.M.C.A. PLANS A BIG SPREAD FOR FRESHMEN

Thursday and Friday Evenings Devoted to Revelling.

A BIG TIME EXPECTED.

Deans of Various Faculties Will Be on Hand to Welcome Freshmen.

The annual receptions of the students who enter McGill for the first time will take place on Thursday and Friday nights at 8.30 p.m. It has been customary throughout the years of our College history to entertain the Freshmen of all faculties on these two nights during the first week of the academic session. Sacred tradition has bequeathed these two evenings for the purpose of teaching the new students our College songs and yells, of telling them of the different activities in the College and of making it possible for them to meet the leaders of the different societies of student life, as well as their Deans and Professors. And upon these occasions tradition has decreed that the militant sophomores lay down their weapons, thus affording a fair chance to their innocent opponents to meet each other and hear something of the University under a peaceful and protecting patronage. Last year was the only occasion on which sacred tradition was violated in an attempt to "rush" the Freshmen while coming to the Hall. But the attempt was frustrated, and was much regretted by all.

The reception will commence at 8 p.m. in the Hall, in which all similar events have formerly taken place. The reception room of Strathcona Hall remains in the memories of many students and graduates as a reminder of the pleasant affiliations connected with it. Many lok back to this event as the marking of their entrance upon a University career.

Dean Moyse, who for time almost immemorial, has addressed the Freshmen upon this occasion, will be there to welcome the newcomers. Dr. Moyse, as a friend of the students, has acquired an enviable reputation among all, and they are many, who know and respect him. In addition to Dean Moyse, the guests will be addressed by Dean Lee, of the Faculty of Law. Dean Lee has also manifested at all times a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of the students at large.

To lend variety to the programme, the long established custom of singing College songs will also have a place on the programme. And later the first year men will be instructed in the presentation of the McGill Yell.

Also Dean Adams, a staunch and honoured friend of the Y. M. C. A., has accepted an invitation to address the Science Freshmen, while Dr. Blackader, Acting Dean of the Medical Faculty, will address the first year men of the Science Faculty. It will be an excellent time for the Science and Medical freshmen to meet their respective Deans. Many a student passes through his first year with a vague idea as to the identity of the Dean of his Faculty.

Both on Thursday and Friday evenings the Freshmen will be addressed by H. H. Pitts, Med. '18, President of the Students' Society, as well as by other members of the Students' Council, who represent the athletic clubs of the University. The President of the Daily, the President of the McGill Y.M.C.A., and the Presidents of the various undergraduate societies will also say a few words regarding their societies.

At eight bells Thursday night, all the Freshmen of the Faculty of Arts, Law and Theology will assemble in the Hall. Every Freshman must have his handbook with him.

Line up! Line! Freshmen and march to the Hall on Thursday and Friday nights, in order to learn to sing your College songs, and to become acquainted with your Deans. and the student leaders of various activities. Line up and march! Learn how to sing your College songs, yell your College Yell, and acquaint yourself with the mysteries of the Hall. One thing you will never forget is the coffee which "Cap" Aylward serves so delightfully and so plentifully.

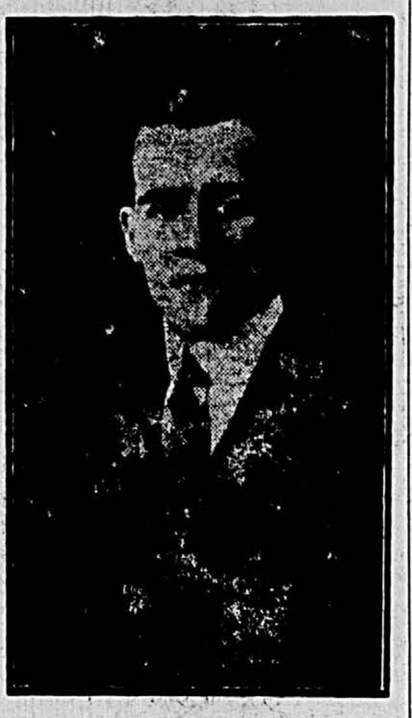
NO UNION DINING HALL.

Enquiries have been made at various times as to whether or not the caterer who last year served meals at the Union will again do business this year. Up to the time of writing, no facts have been ascertained, but it is highly probable that after the discouraging experience of last year, the venture will not be renewed.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

TORONTO, October 1.— According to Dr. Peter Sandiford, of the University of Toronto, who gave an address to the members of the Women's Association of St. Andrew's Institute to-day, the educational system of Canada generally is in need of a shake-up. He said that, to be specific, education, as exemplified by Ontario — which claims to lead in matters educational —is two years behind any country in the world.

McGILL GRAD.



FRANK COMMON, B.A., B.C.L.

F. B. Common, formerly prominent as a student leader at McGill, and late President of the Students' Council, has recently been made a member of the Montreal Bar Association.

SOPHS SQUELCH FRESHMEN IN NIGHTLY RAID

Peaceful Slumbers of Weary Youth Rudely Disturbed.

25 REPORTED CAPTURED.

Sanctimonious Sophs. Splendiferously Stride Forth With Captive Throng in Tow.

Last night, the precincts of Strathcona Hall and of the surrounding streets were the scene of another of those horrid massacres which are regarded now as peculiar to the season and inevitable. As in other years, the first year men, basking serenely in the fallacious smiles of the Sophomores, had become blind to the imminent danger, and in consequence fell easy victims to their hereditary foes.

Amid scenes of great excitement, some twenty-five helpless Freshmen were haled forth, chiefly from the Hall, and ranged in orderly lines with the assistance of lengths of stout cords. After decorations of rainbow hue had been applied, and suitable mottoes such as "If mother could only see me now," hung around the necks of the victims, the procession was set in motion. One Freshman, it is reported, was decoyed into the hands of the enemy through the agency of a lady friend, who invited three Sophs. to fall upon the unsuspecting one.

First, the R.V.C. was visited, and the captives were made to give their yell, which follows, for the delectation of the inmates:

"Freshies, freshies, one and all,
Soothing syrup when we bawl!
Good for nothing, green as grass;
McGill Freshies; Baby Class!"

Thence the line moved down to St. Catherine Street, headed by a gaily decked Indian, who, despite his savage adornment, was conspicuously lacking in ferocity. Along the thoroughfare they went, until the open doors of Brysons' received them.

There the newcomers were compelled by their captors to brighten up things by displaying their impromptu talent, to the delight of many interested spectators.

Finally the bonds were removed, and with faintly murmured threats of vengeance, the disgruntled Freshmen slunk back to their abodes. Their faith in human nature was gone!

MEN INEFFICIENT LAST YEAR.

All men who were reported to their Faculties as having been inefficient in military training last year, will be required to take a series of extra drills to obtain their standing in their year's work in the University.

The first drill for these men will be held on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., at 8 p.m. sharp, on the Campus, when details of hours, etc., for future drills will be announced.

J. C. SIMPSON,
Captain,
Adjutant, McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

LIEUT. WOLFF TELLS OF WORK AT STE. AGATHE

An Ideal Spot for Convalescent Soldiers.

McGILL GRADS IN CHARGE.

Gassed and Tubercular Soldiers Taught Trades While Recovering.

Lieut. Wolff, C.A.M.C., Med. '17, was a visitor to the Union yesterday. He is at present working with the Military Hospitals' Commission at Ste. Agathe. While at McGill Lieut. Wolff was prominent in the committee of the King Cook celebration. Graduating on the 6th Feb., 1917, he at once received his commission in the Medicals, and on the 8th was sent to Ste. Agathe, where he is at present stationed.

Lieut. Wolff has given the following description of work now going on at his post.

Ste. Agathe des Monts, one of the leading health resorts of Quebec Province, is a straggling village built on a series of hills. The population is estimated to be 3,000. The altitude is about 1,200 feet above sea level. The surroundings of the village are almost ideal—hills, valleys, lakes — a never ending succession of beautiful bits of scenery.

Ste. Agathe is becoming more and more of a military town, or rather a military convalescent town; the altitude and the relative dryness of the climate making it a most desirable place for the treatment of the many respiratory diseases found among our disabled soldiers, chief among which is our old enemy, T.B.

Two Sanatoria maintained by the Military Hospitals' Commission of Canada, and staffed by officers and Nursing Sisters of the C.A.M.C. constitute the military section of the health resort. Between 110 and 120 military patients,—Officers, N.C.O.'s and men are constantly under treatment, and in the near future, owing to the ever-increasing ravages of "gas" and tuberculosis, the accommodation must necessarily be doubled, if not trebled.

The life of the average tuberculosis patient is interesting. After his admission he is examined, given a talking to about his general condition and then classified.

There are three headings under which men are classified for treatment: Infirmary, Porch and Exercise.

When a man is admitted with fever and toxic symptoms, he is classified "Infirmary," and is assigned a bed in a bright, sunny ward, where he gets the best possible view of the lake and mountain land. The surroundings are absolutely bright, cheerful and restful.

When his temperature becomes normal and he begins to take an interest in life, he is sent to the Porch Classification and assigned a Saranac chair, where he reclines all day at his ease. While in this classification he is urged to keep his mind occupied. He has the use of a moderately well stocked library; if he so wishes the nursing sisters are always pleased to teach him fancy work, and (I might state here that the quality of the fancy work done by our returned invalided soldiers exceeds that of the average woman), and he is taught basketry and the use of a hand loom.

When his toxic symptoms finally clear up the patient is tried out on 30 minutes a day, slow walking about the grounds. This is gradually increased according to the patient's tolerance.

When he finally does reach this Exercise Classification he goes to school in the Vocational Building, attached to the Sanatoria. Here he can learn carpentering, chauffering, weaving, gardening, theoretical and practical, or he can attend the Civil Service class, where competent instructors prepare him for the Civil Service Examinations. If he wishes to he can take up stenography, in fact, he can learn how to qualify for any average job or situation. In his spare time he sits on the porch and "takes the cure." He is encouraged at this stage to train himself in every way for after life and as soon as his disease becomes arrested he is discharged from the army and becomes a civilian once again.

If the attitude of the average man towards the patient discharged from a Sanatorium was a little bit broader and less selfish, the lot of the ex-tuberculous soldier would be far brighter, but there is unfortunately a tendency to look upon such a man much as the leper was looked upon in former days. Tuberculosis specialists of unquestionable reputation, assure us positively that the disease is caught in childhood, and temporarily arrested, only to break out in adult life after undue stress and strain. The adult living under average conditions possesses an almost absolute immunity against the disease, and hence the danger that a tuberculous adult might infect a healthy adult is at most neg-

(Continued on Page 4.)

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TORONTO MAN APPOINTED.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—Dr. Otto Julius Klotz, LL.D., F.R.A., has been appointed chief astronomer for the Dominion Observatory. Dr. Klotz entered the service of the Dominion Government in 1879, and since 1908 has been assistant chief astronomer. Born in Preston, Ontario, and educated at the Galt Grammar School and Toronto University, Dr. Klotz has had many high positions in the literary and scientific world of the Dominion. He is the author of numerous authoritative works.

McGill Daily

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K. P. Tsolainos, '18.
President.

Editors in charge of this Issue—
A. S. Noad, '19. A. I. Smith, '19.

STAFF TO BE APPOINTED.

Alumni Editor.
H. R. Morgan, B.A.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE STAFF.
Miss E. I. Duff, '18, Editor.
Miss F. Basner, '19, Asst. Editor.
Reporters to be appointed.

THE C. O. T. C.

Last year—the first in which compulsory military training was in vogue—the students were obliged to attend what the University authorities decided was a reasonable number of drills. A schedule was adopted which would permit attendance at parades without prejudicially interfering with lectures. In spite of these precautions, however, we are led to believe that the training did, especially after Christmas, become burdensome to an unfair degree. We are also disposed to believe that much more effectual and satisfactory work would have been achieved by the C. O. T. C. had a different programme been followed. We express this view—which is by no means peculiar to an insignificant minority—not in an invidious spirit of criticism, but merely as a suggestion for securing a larger degree of efficiency. At the same time, however, we do not deny that in so doing we have also at heart the interests of the student body, although surely the interests of the former must include those of the latter.

Yesterday's issue of the "Daily" contained a letter bearing the signature of Capt. Simpson, Adjutant of the C. O. T. C., in which is outlined a proposal for a re-arrangement of the prescribed military training. The plan differs from that adopted last year, not in the amount of drill, but rather in the scheduling and apportioning of it. Stated briefly, the proposal is one of concentration. Instead of demanding two evening drills, and an alternate Saturday afternoon parade throughout the entire year, it is now proposed to require a parade every Saturday afternoon, in addition to two evening, or possibly one evening and one afternoon drill. According to this arrangement the cold weather and deep snow, which proved so detrimental to effectual work being accomplished last year, will be avoided.

No doubt this proposal, which has not as yet received the approval of the University authorities—will be met with criticism. What proposal would not? But from the point of view of the "Daily" as well as that of the military authorities, the plan appears feasible and an improvement upon the former one.

With exactly as many drills as were scheduled last year, the work will be completed in the first term. All interruption due to bad weather, which formerly detracted very materially from the efficacy of the training, will be eliminated. On the other hand, the seven or eight extra Saturday drills should not form a serious argument against the idea of concentration. With the second term of the session free from military instruction, the student body would undoubtedly regard the very insignificant matter of a few extra drills in the first term as unworthy of consideration.

On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to believe that to adopt the proposed plan would prove a solution to the problem. And we have no hesitation in stating our assurance that the efficacy and popularity of the training would be extensively and satisfactorily increased.

COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

College journalism is one of the unappreciated arts. It is strange that so many students fail to take advantage of the training that is at hand for them. As a course in University training it has any other campus activity beat so far that there is no comparison. Yet the opportunity in the past has been somewhat sadly neglected.

There is a fine opportunity for literary training as well as the best opportunity on the campus for getting acquainted with everybody. There is still extant in some places, nufortunately, the attitude that newspaper writing is a sort of degraded calling, which requires no especial intellect and no especial capabilities beyond the knowledge of what a typewriter keyboard looks like. That's where most people are wrong.

If there is any branch of writing that is more exacting on the writer's ability than newspaper writing, it is yet to be discovered. One has only to try writing a news story to discover what principles are necessary. The man or women who can sit down and write an acceptable story in the limited time reporters have to turn in their copy is a real writer. This sort of writing teaches, above everything else, the ability to say a thing with accuracy and clearness in a very limited time.—Daily Illini.

NEWS OF McGILL MEN.

A London despatch reports that Flight Lieut. George Ritchie Hodgson, of the Royal Naval Air Service, has been mentioned in despatches for prominent services on patrol duties, and submarine searching. Hodgson, who was a student in Science '17, has an international reputation as a swimmer. After gaining laurels at home in 1912, he went to Stockholm, where the Olympic games were then taking place, and created a sensation by winning the 1,000 metre and 1,500 metre races, as well as the mile swim, establishing international records in all three.

Dave Smith, Science '17, who went overseas with the signallers, has been on leave for ten days in Paris. He is now a renowned despatch rider, and has had many narrow escapes, but is fortunate enough to have escaped unscathed.

News of the McGill Battery has been received in a letter from Lieut. Smith. All the officers of the Battery are now in England, and in an examination of a class of 65 lieutenants, Lieut. Smith came out first. Eleven Canadians headed the list, seven of whom were McGill men. All the lieutenants who went over with the Siege Battery are back together at Witley. Murray Robinson, '17, and Albert Kelly, '14, have been heard from.

ARTS SOPHS. ELECT OFFICERS.

At a meeting of Arts '20, held yesterday in the Arts Building, the following men were elected to hold office during the coming session: President, J. L. O'Brien; vice-president, W. M. Bourke; secretary, H. C. Knowlton; treasurer, J. N. Peterson.

In the absence of last year's president, H. Bustin, who has enlisted, the meeting was called by J. Adair, former secretary.

"RUSH" IS FROWNED ON.

FREDERICTON, N.B., October 2.—Because many of the students of the University of New Brunswick last week participated in the "initiation" of the members of the freshman clubs, in violation of orders. Chancellor C. C. Jones yesterday announced that each student who took part would be fined $25. The students affected declare that they will appeal to the University Senate.

FABLES IN SLANG—1,003,729.

FERDIE THE FROSH.

Once there Existed a Bunch of Green Stuff Masquerading under the General Title of Freshie. Its Cognomen was Ferdinand, and It deserved it. Ferdinand also Rejoiced in the Name of Tubbs when he was in Company, but to his Real Friends he was Ferdie.

On the First Day that Ferdie Went Up to College, he Occasioned a lot of Trouble by standing near the Green Felt Notice—Board in the Hall; the Janitor Pinned a Notice on him by Mistake. After some Minor Mishaps, however, caused by certain Petulant Sophs., Ferdie began to feel Quite at Home. Soon he began to hear Things about a Conversat.

"Say, Fellah!" he Remarked Casually to a near-by Senior, one day, "What is This Here Conversat, anyways?" The Senior Tackled him Low and Brushed the Front Steps off with him. Ferdie asked no more Questions.

On the Great Night, he hurried to the Hall all Dolled Up. Somebody Grabbed him and pinned a Card on him, with "T. Grubbs" on it in Bold Letters Then they Pushed him into the Conversat.

A Superior Person Approached him and said, "I am the Committee. Whom do you Wish to Meet?"

Ferdie Lamped Around and Caught Sight of a Pippin. She was Reclining Behind a Pillar with a Blase Personage. Her Optics were like Beryls, and her Complexion —well, it was Almost too Good to be True. Ferdie made Choking Noises and Pointed to Her. The Superior Person looked Miffed. "That is only a Freshette," she Grated in his Ear, as she Skilfully Piloted him away. Then they Drew Near a Queer looking Creature. She looked as if Someone had Handed Her One with a Paving Stone about 'Steen years Ago, and she had been Looking for Him ever since. All around her there was a Desert Zone about Three Yards Wide, and when she saw Ferdie coming she Got Out the Grapnels.

"This is a Junior; Very Clever," whispered the Pilot as she Slid the Victim forward. Ferdie had a Relapse just then ,and only Recovered to find himself Tete-a-tete with the Juvenile Junior. He Thought about Half an Hour and then Remarked, "Nice Weather we're having." "Can the Temperature Junk," Lisped the Lulu. Ferdie was Stunned; his Ears must have Played him False. He Cleared Decks and began again. "Are your Subjects Hard in the Third Year?" he Queried Plaintively. "This One looks like an Easy One," Retaliated the Maiden Cryptically. It took Ferdie Ten Minutes to Pull himself Together.

As he was Recovering, Somebody Rang a Bell and They came to Carry him Away. "Say, Dotty," chirped the Dream, "I thought you said Oxo was only Sold in Cubes."

Ferdie Collapsed over Three Chairs and Swallowed his Tongue. They Rang in a Hurry Call and took him to the Hospital. A Week Later he still didn't Know What had Struck him.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SERVANT.

A private was in the M. O.'s office the other day, very smartly dressed, buttons and belt clean as could be, when the following conversation took place:

M. O.—Well, my man, how would you like to be my batman?

Private—Well, Sir, it is work that does not appeal to me, sir.

M. O.—No! What did you do in civil life, anyway?

Private—I was a Professor in McGill University, sir.

—From the Ramsgate Canadian Hospital News.

PENN. CHANGES SPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania has announced a complete change in its athletic management. Instead of having all sports conducted by the Athletic Association, as has been the case for nearly 40 years, complete power has been invested in a university council on athletics, composed of three trustees of the university, three alumni, three members of the faculty and three undergraduates.

Dr. William McClellan, dean of the Wharton School of Finance, has been elected chairman of the council.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS DROPS TWO COURSES.

The department of accountancy of the College of Commerce, in the University of Illinois, announced that because of the large number of students already taking accountancy the quartermaster and ordnance courses cannot be given this semester, as was intended.

The faculty has been waiting until after registration day to make a decision on this matter, but now that classes have begun it has been found to be impossible to arrange for these courses. There are sixty-two or sixty-three registered in all the accountancy classes, and unless some of these drop out the classes will probably have to be divided up.

Last year many students anxious to get in the quartermaster and ordnance detachments of the army took up these studies, and from the number of inquiries, the two courses promised to be just as popular this semester. If possible the faculty intends to give them next semester unless the same difficulty arises.

Some time ago a Scotchman was showing an American visitor the sights, such as they are, of Glasgow. Passing a statue, he turned to his guest and said, with reverent emphasis:

"That's the statue of the great John Knox."

"Who was he?" said the American. To which the shocked Scot replied: "Mon, d'ye no read your Bible?"

FORMER PROF'S SISTER RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

Chief Controller of W.A.A.C. is Sister of Sir A. Campbell Geddes, K.C.B.

LONDON, England.—The organization known as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has had appointed as its chief Mrs. Chalmers Watson, the sister of Sir Eric Geddes. Her official title is that of chief controller of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The great success of this organization in relieving in France hundreds of men from duties which prevented them from going into the firing line is well known. Such an altogether new departure in military organization was the result of the recommendations of an officer who had been sent to France to report on matters of labor supply for the army and the economizing of man-power. He expressed the opinion that there were a number of functions which women could well perform in France. They could drive ambulances, act as clerks in various offices, as telegraphists and telephone operators, and in a host of other capacities which were employing a large number of men. The first difficulty towards the realization of the scheme was the provision of adequate accommodation for women. Their hostels and camps had, of course, to be self-contained, and they had to be within reasonable distance of places of employment. It was also only suitable that they should be provided with a somewhat higher standard of comfort than the men. Ladies were sent out to France to confer on the spot with the military authorities, and as the result of co-operation and good will on both sides, preliminary arrangements were carried out, and by the end of April it was found possible to send the first batch of women to their active service quarters. At the present time the accommodation has so far increased that it is possible for 4,000 women to be employed by the army in France.

On applying to enter the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps the candidates are enrolled in the corps in a solemn manner, and have to sign an agreement before a military officer. They then stay at the depot hostel, which is, of course, in England, for three weeks, during which time they are given elementary lessons in drill, fitted with a uniform, etc. This short period is a very valuable one to the women, who learn something of what is required of them, and gain an esprit de corps which is of the utmost value to them in the performance of their duties under more or less severe conditions in France. The women, from the very beginning of their enrollment, show a fine spirit, as one example will show. When the first batch of recruits came to take possession of the Connaught Club hostel they were told that the beds had not yet arrived, as there had been a sudden demand in the hospitals, and that they would have to do with straw filled mattresses stretched on planks. There was not a murmur from the women who, in fact, were glad to feel that they were thus able to be of a little help to the men who had been wounded at the front.

Those who have completed their threeweeks' training proceed to the front in batches of 50 or 60, according to the accommodation available and the nature of the work to be accomplished. A party of clerks, typists and store women has always to be accompanied by a certain number of women who will carry on the services of the hostel to which they are drafted. There is very seldom a single word of dissatisfaction from the women at the conditions which they find at their posts of duty with the British expeditionary force. On the contrary, their letters home are enthusiastic and show a firm intention of keeping up the honor of the corps. Perhaps one of the most delightful letters received from a member was one containing a description of the welcome which the men who were to be released for front line duty gave the women who had come to supersede them.

This particular member of the corps writes: "What we all appreciate so much is the cheerful welcome the 'boys' have given us, and we were afraid we would be unpopular on account of turning them out of their jobs, but there is no such feeling. . . . When we finally got here, we were indeed amazed. The men have provided every luxury you can conceive. They had put flowers in our mess and recreation room. We have heaps of comfy chairs, too. We sit six at each table. The floors are covered with linoleum. The officers who came to inspect them said, 'Oh, some pictures would look nice, and wouldn't you like some curtains?' The Tommies who actually got the huts ready said, 'Well, we shouldn't like to see our sisters roughing it.'"

It must not, however, be thought that conditions are always as easy as this writer describes. The women have had rough times, but it is what they expected and they have faced it all cheerfuly. On one occasion, a draft on arriving found that by some mistake nothing had been prepared for them. They had to put up at a hotel that had not been open for four years, and their first day was spent in scouring the place from top to bottoom. But they made the very best of the situation; in fact, they appeared to regard it as a huge joke.

The women's uniform, which is so familiar now in France consists of a great coat of army pattern, a khaki-colored coat frock and a brown felt hat. The various sections are denoted by shoulder straps inset with color, blue for those on headquarters, orange for the administrators. The domestic section have scarlet shoulder straps, the clerical brown, the mechanical claret, and miscellaneous purple. The badge of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is a laurel wreath which surrounds the initials W. A. A. C.

REDPATH LIBRARY NOW OPEN IN EVENINGS.

Beginning from yesterday, and during the course of the session, the Redpath Library is open to students who wish to pursue their studies there, from 7.30 to 10.30 p.m. on week-days, and on Saturdays until 5 p.m. It is to be hoped that a large number of students will be found to take advantake of the opportunity for effective work early in the season.

Miss M. POOLE
45 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE
Has now on hand all the Text Books and Supplies for use at the McGill University during the coming session.

FAIR CO-EDS USE THE MEN'S LIBRARY.

Nothing is spared by ruthless war. All-hallowed traditions and conservative institutions must yield to callous and inevitable change.

A year ago the accidental entrance of a fair co-ed into the men's reading sanctum at the Library would have been greeted with a stormy footstamp of disapproval. The fair co-ed would have cast a timid glance and would have fled precipitously. This year, the women's reading room is devoted to the manufacture of various hospital supplies. Ergo, the roaming soph. witnessed this extraordinary spectacle of the co-ed habitation of the men's reading room. He smiled a superior smile at the verdancy of the frosh—but lo! coming nearer, he read the following legend:

"This table reserved for women student.s"

He gave a sigh and departed to philosophize on the changes wrought by war.—'Varsity.

POTATO CROP LARGE.

OTTAWA, Ont.—If the Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Dominion Food Controller, has his way, there will be no holding back of potatoes this winter, no allowing carloads to freeze at railway sidings in order to raise prices to the consumer, as was the case last winter. "Such conduct on the part of speculators," said Mr. Hanna, "should be made a criminal offense."

"There are plenty of potatoes in Canada, this fall," he continued. "The crop is 20,000,000 bushels greater than it was last year ,and we have a surplus of about 10,000,000 as far as conditions of the crop have disclosed themselves. There is absolutely no reason for potatoes being sold at $3 per bag anywhere in Canada with a 10,000,000 bushel surplus in the country. It is simply a matter for a more equable distribution."

The Food Controller then went on to enumerate prices in various parts of the country. In Halifax potatoes retailed at $1.50 per bushel the other day. In Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the same day, they were selling at $1.05. In Quebec they were selling at from $1.87 to $2.25; in Three Rivers at $3, in Montreal at $3.09, in Toronto at $1.80 to $2.10, in Chatham at $3, Port Arthur at $1.50, and Sault Ste. Marie at $3. In the West the price ranged the same day from $1.40 to $3.60 per bag.

Neighbor—"I say, your dog bit me yesterday when I was coming over to borrow your snow shovel; not badly; just a scratch."

Jones—"I shall have to get rid of the worthless brute; I noticed the shovel was missing."

It takes more than a handsome Bible on the parlor table to keep sin out of the house.

WEDDING RINGS.

The custom of wearing wedding rings appears to have arisen among the Romans. Before the celebration of their nuptials there was a meeting of friends at the house of the lady's father to settle articles of the marriage contract when it was agreed that the dowry should be paid down on the wedding day or soon after. On this occasion there was commonly a feast, at the conclusion of which the man gave to the woman, as a pledge, a ring, which she put on the fourth finger of her left hand, because it was believed that a nerve reached thence to the heart, and a day was then named for the marriage. — Buffalo Commercial.

Nothing jolts a woman's sweet, trusting disposition like marriage.

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Though it is said that speech was given men to enable them to conceal their thoughts, it was a needless precaution in many cases.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is $10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of $10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of $5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and $3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

REGISTRATION AT TORONTO, NORMAL

Present Returns Show a Slight Decrease from Last Year's Figures.

Contrary to all expectations the attendance at the University of Toronto for the session 1917-18 will not be much lower than last year. Up to noon on Wednesday the registration figures were as follows: Arts: first year, 373; second year, 263; third year, 241; fourth year, 201; total, 1,081. Last year there were 1,389 registered in Arts. There doubtless will be more added to this number as students were still registering after the above figures had been given out at the Registrar's office.

The enrollment in Medicine this year totals 421, made up as follows: First year, 123; second year, 82; third year, 69; fourth year, 53; fifth year, 94. The total for last year was 546. Last year's total for Applied Science was 196; this year so far 112 have registered. By years they are enrolled: First year, 52; second year, 32; third year, 18; fourth year, 10. This faculty has suffered cruelly from the war; the average enrollment in pre-bellum days was around 800. The total this year for the three faculties is 1,624; last year 2,131.

University officials say that the military service act helps the attendance as young men under twenty are free to enrol without anyone questioning their action.

ENTRANCE OF WOMEN INTO TRADES STUDIED.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England —The August number of the Labour Gazette gives some interesting figures showing the extension of the employment of women during the last three years.

Since the war, it states, about 1,240,000 additional women, or 37.6 per cent. of the numbers employed in July, 1914, have been drawn into occupations, including various industries, government establishments, agriculture, transport, finance and banking, commerce, professions, hotels, civil service and local government. This figure does not, however, represent the net increase in the number of women employed in all occupations, since casual agricultural laborers, domestic servants, and women employed in very small workshops and workrooms in the dress-making trade are excluded, as well as women at work in military, naval and Red Cross hospitals. Under the last head there has been an increase in the numbers of women employed, equal to 36,000 full-time workers. On the other hand the number of female casual laborers in agriculture has fallen by 13,000 since July, 1914, owing to seasonal variations, whilst from small workshops and domestic service it is estimated that there has been a displacement of 300,000 women. Taking these figures together, the net result gives an increase of 963,000 women employed in occupations outside their own homes.

In the occupations enumerated there has been an expansion since January in the number of women employed of no less than 182,000, which is nearly double the increase that took place in the preceding quarter. This acceleration in the growth of women's employment has been felt in all the main groups.

In industrial occupations there has been an increase since January, 1917, of 54,000, compared with 29,000 in the preceding quarter. The metal trades alone accounted for 41,000 of the increase that took place between January or October, when there was an for 8,000. There has, therefore, been a growth of only 5,000 in all other trades; but though this figure is small, it points to a more satisfactory state of affairs than existed either in January or October, when there was an actual decrease in all industries other than the chemical and metal trades. The difference in this respect is largely attributable to the clothing trades, where the numbers of women employed fell by 17,000 between October and January, but only by 3,000 between January and April, presumably owing to seasonal causes.

Indeed, it may be said that the greater rate of expansion in industry as a whole in the last, as compared with the previous quarter, is due less to an increase in the rate of growth in the expanding trades than to a check in the rate of decrease of the less prosperous trades. Thus in the textile trades, where there had been a decrease of 5,000 in the numbers employed between October, 1916, and January, 1917, in the last quarter the decrease was only 1,000.

The total number of women employed in the textile trades is still 22,000 above the figure for July, 1914, although in the cotton industry alone there has been a decrease of 10,000 since the outbreak of war. The group of industries in which the employment of women declined most between January and April is the food, drink and tobacco trades, where the number of women employed has fallen by 8,000 since January, compared with a decrease of only 1,000 between October and January. This is largely due to the position in the brewing industry.

216,000,000 PINTS OF BEER.

Last year 216,000,000 pints of beer were sold to soldiers in the army canteens of the United Kingdom. An interesting fact brought out in the report from the Army Canteen Committee, is that the value of the froth on this beer figures out at nearly a million dollars.

"When glasses are rapidly filled," explains the report, "there is always a certain amount of froth, and the barrels, therefore, yield more than the number of gallons invoiced. This surplus sometimes amounts to as much as one glass in ten, although sometimes as low as one glass in forty. Our inspectors estimate that the excess profits through this source alone amounted last year to £175,000. These profits, it should be explained, are all expended for the benefit of the army."

R. V. C. NOTES.

There will be important class meetings of all the four years in the R. V. C. on Wednesday, October 3, at one o'clock. See the notice board for notice of the room in which you and your classmates are to assemble.

R. V. C. CLASS MEETINGS.

R. V. C. undergraduates, remember the class meetings of the four years, which will be held to-day in the R. V. C.

The first year students, called together by the president of the Undergraduate Society, will meet at 1 o'clock in the Mathematics room. Second year students will meet at twelve o'clock in the Common Room, while the third and fourth years will assemble at one o'clock in the Latin Room and Common Room respectively.

R. V. C. ATHLETIC EXECUTIVE.

There will be a meeting of the executive of the R. V. C. Athletic Association, to-day at 1.45, in the Common Room. As very important business is to be discussed, will every member of the executive please make a special effort to be present.

TENNIS.

The tennis season has now commenced at the R. V. C., and two tournaments are being arranged. The first will be the Individual Tournament for the cup, and then will follow the Interyear matches for the points towards the banner. It is hoped that a very large number of students will immediately sign the lists posted on the Athletic Notice Board, as these lists close on Thursday, Oct. 4, at one o'clock.

There will be a meeting of the Executive of the Delta Sigma Society in the Common Room on Thursday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock.

HISTORY—FIRST YEAR.

First week, October 1—5—Botsford, History of Greece. Chap. VII.

Second week, October 8—12—Herodotus, trans. by G. Rawlinson, Book 7, Secs. 201-239.

Third week, October 15-19—Herodotus, trans. by G. Rawlinson, Book 8, Secs. 40-102.

Fourth week, October 22—26—Botsford, History of Greece, Chap. X.

Fifth week, October 29—November 2—Thucydides, trans. R. Crawley, Book I. Chap. I. Thucydides, The Funeral Speech by Pericles, Book II., near the end of Chapter VI.

Sixth week, November 5—9—S. R. Butcher, "What we owe to Greece," being Chap. I in "Some aspects of the Greek Genius."

Seventh week, November 12—16—Fowler "Rome," Chapters I and II.

Eighth week, November 19—23 — Fowler, "Rome," Chapters III and IV.

Ninth week, November 26—30 — Fowler, "Rome," Chapters V and VI.

Tenth week, December 3 — Fowler, "Rome," Chapters VII and VIII.

Eleventh week, December 10—14 — Fowler, "Rome," Chapters IX and X.

Twelfth week, December 17—21 — Livy, Church and Brodribb, trans. Book 21, Sec. 1-19.

Thirteenth week, January 7—11 — Livy, Church and Brodribb, trans. Book 21, Sec. 20-63.

PROFESSORS EXPELLED.

Columbia Drops Two Men for Disloyal Utterances.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Two members of Columbia University's faculty, Professor James McKeen Cattell, of the Department of Psychology and Assistant Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, of the Department of English and Comparative Literature, were expelled from the University at a meeting of the trustees to-day on charges that they had disseminated doctrines tending to encourage a spirit of disloyalty to the Government of the United States.

The specific instances upon which the allegation against Professor Cattell was based were contained in letters written last August by him to members of Congress, urging them to vote against allowing the drafted soldiers to be sent to Europe. A sentence in each letter stated that the President of the United States and the Congress now in session, had not been elected to "send conscripts to Europe."

Charges against Assistant Professor Dana contained statements regarding his activities in connection with the People's Council, to which he belonged. It was pointed out that in the case of Professor Dana, he had been warned from the words of President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, that such an organization as the People's Council had been engaged in weakening the action of the American Government in its prosecution of the war against Germany.

"FROSH" ARE MISLED.

The verdant youth of Science had their first opportunity of meeting the fair co-eds, or, to be more exact, the R.V.C., met the future Scientists. The freshmen have Physics lectures on Tuesdays and Thursdays at eleven; some co-eds and Arts Sophomores and Juniors attend the same lectures. The new-comers passed the Lecture Hall and saw the girls in the room. "Surely," said they, "this can't be where the lecture is to be held." And as the fates would have it, some bold Sophomore met them and offered to lead them to the Lecture Hall. He led them up to the top floor and then disappeared.

The professor noticed that many students were missing, and after an organized search they were found and induced to come downstairs. They came as far as the door and then—one of the girls smiled! The freshies blushed and faltered in their steps. Under the guidance of the professor they were led to their seats with smiles on their faces. They had met the co-eds, and had lived to tell the tale!

Harvard has appointed an acting varsity baseball captain to take charge while the regular captain is at the front.

C. O. T. C. ANNOUNCEMENT.

By the University regulations, every male British student in the first three years at the University, is required to take military training, and to qualify therein. This regulation applies to every undergraduate and conditioned student, but is not enforced in the case of partial students.

No fee or deposit is required.

Students who are not British subjects, and those who are certified by the Medical Director of the University as being unfit for military training, are required to take an equivalent amount of gymnasium work, unless exempted therefrom on medical grounds. All claims for exemption must be made in writing, stating the grounds for the claim, to the Adjutant of the Battalion, 425 Sherbrooke St. West, on or before October 9th, 1917. This also applies to students who had exemption last year.

All students of the freshmen year, and any students of the second or third years who were not enrolled in the Contingent last year, must register at the C. O. T. C. Headquarters. The hours of registration are from 4.30 to 6 p.m. on Thursday, Friday and Monday, October 4th, 5th and 8th.

The medical examination is conducted by the Medical Director of the University, and a schedule of the hours will be posted within the course of a few days by the Registrar of the University.

The first drill for the Battalion will be held on Tuesday afternoon, October 9th, at 4.30 p.m. sharp, on the Campus.

Details as to the amount of time required in military training will be announced as soon as decided upon by the University Authorities.

Although not required by regulation to take part in military training, men of the senior years are especially invited to enroll in the Contingent this year.

Classes leading to lieutenants' and captains' qualifications will be conducted. Announcement will be made as soon as the time required by the University Authorities has been decided upon.

J. C. SIMPSON,
Captain,
Adjutant, McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

The Princeton freshmen appear to have a very likely lot of candidates this fall. Defeating Lawrenceville Academy, 14 to 0, in the opening game was good work.

The war has evidently handicapped the University of Pittsburgh, judging from the fact that it was able to defeat Washington and Jefferson only 14 to 9.

The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about $800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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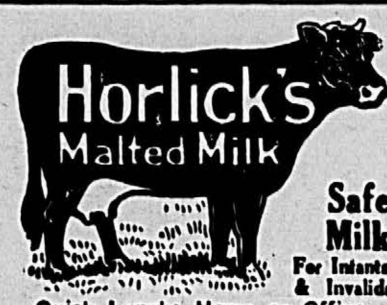

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SCIENCE MAN ENGAGED IN FORESTRY WORK

Sergt. A. M. Alberga, Sci. '15, Writes of Experiences.

CRITICIZES SHIRKERS.

Says it "Needs a Zeppelin Raid to Wake up Some People."

The following letter, received by "Harry," janitor of the Science Building, comes from Sergt. A. M. Alberga, Sci. '15, who is on active service in connection with a construction battalion.

Dear Old Harry,—A letter from me will come as a surprise, I'm sure, but let's hope it will be a pleasant one. Owing to the peculiarities of the Censorship, this note may not reach you intact. We all sympathize with the Censor in his troubles, realising how great the strain on his nerves must be.

Well! After this preliminary we'll get down to brass tacks. I may say, however, that our Censor (note the capital "C") is chosen from among our own officers, so if anything important is cut out, you'll understand why.

Now for some history. We left Truro, N.S., in March—towards the end — spent a few days in Halifax harbor, and then started for the "Old" Country, where we arrived "Sain et souf" in April—Easter Sunday (perhaps the Censor will cut this out). After spending about six weeks in "Blighty"— get me Steve—we were packed off to France—and, if the Censor will permit this to go— packed off in a hurry. Of course, no one knew of our destination.

"Somewhere in France"—a familiar phrase to most of us who keep in touch with events. Our battalion is now a "Forestry Company" — we are really still a battalion, because our strength is about four times that of a Forestry Company, the latter being about 150 strong.

We are engaged in "Lumbering," a little road making and railroad building (light narrow gauge), being thrown in as a side line. Early to bed and early to rise is the slogan, 5 a.m. up and lights out at 10 p.m.

The work is not bad at all— healthy and just the stuff to build one up into some sort of a man; but there are a few factors—essential ones, too, which "militate" against our work and discipline. The Censor has it in for me, because I spoke a bit freely in a recent letter; and as I'm under-dog while the war lasts, I have to guard against any more indiscretions. When we meet again in good old dirty Montreal, I'll tell you all our history.——June 29th, 1917. Pressure of work, weariness and a little laziness have somewhat delayed my epistle; however, here's to the finish. Rumours are numerous regarding our work for the Fall and Winter. Some say we'll be going nearer the front to build railways—I'm praying for that to happen. Others are sure that in a couple of weeks or months (perhaps), we'll be off to England, and thence to Canada to do farming. This "wind" started in Canada itself, when the employment forms were being filled out by all soldiers— dealing with farm work and grants of land after the war. Anyway, here we are, and here we are evidently staying for a good while yet.

The boys are quite accustomed to the new life, and most of us realize that conditions here are not the worst in France. Six weeks have gone by pretty quickly. When one keeps going steady, Saturday night comes around mighty soon.

These mountains are blessed with "perpetual" rain; anyway, if it's not quite perpetual, the rainy days are enough to make one forget what a rainless day looks like. It's just rain, rain, rain, and then some more rain. Late at night it gets chilly, and in the morning one is inclined to put on too much clothes. Before noon, on a bright day, the sun roasts one a bit, a shower comes on unexpectedly, clears off, and the rest of the day is fine. We are in tents at present; if we stay here for the winter huts will no doubt be erected. Well! so much for our life.

Now about old Montreal. How's that compulsory drill going on at McGill? How are those reinforcing drafts for the P.P.C.L.I going? Still in existence at the Molson Hall? I read an account in the "Star" of Marshal Joffre's reception in Montreal. All very fine the fuss those Montrealers made— but did they enlist any better? I wonder what that grand old man thought when he saw so many hundreds of thousands of young men all dolled up in gala costume to greet him. He left a fine message—"Send more men." Over here in France the chief thing one notices is the utter absence of any young civilian fellows around the farms, railway stations, etc. A few soldiers are seen working on their homesteads— back from the front for a short spell.

In Montreal what do we find? Mobs attacking soldiers; politicians playing chess with military affairs; and, worst of all, a miserable crew of grafters, who run up the prices of foodstuffs and make "war-time profits." In France, does the Government waste time when dealing with these gluttons?—a grafter's life here is short and rough. In Canada we boost our failures and appoint them to soft government jobs and commissions. In France, where people realize there's a war in existence, all such men are kicked out of public life altogether.

One very good thing I notice from the papers—"The Great War Veterans' Association." Let's hope they'll fight as hard in civilian clothes as they did in the army.

The trouble is in Canada that lots of people have become so rich through the war that they don't care how long it lasts, or who suffers. So they want to populate the farms with returned soldiers, eh? Give us grants of land way up in the bush, away from all railway facilities, with willing hands and good wishes for working capital. Is that the idea? They made a blooming mess of things after the Boer War. Let's hope that experience will teach them a few lessons. The fact is that there are so many cunning rogues on the war path to skin the returned soldiers, that one has to pick every plan to pieces to see if its "fifty-fifty," or "what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own; heads I win, tails you lose." So much for the returned soldiers. Do they intend to appoint a Food Controller at Ottawa? God knows, it's needed.

I see the ruling powers in the West Indies,—that is, the unskilled, inexperienced failures, sent out from the "Old Country" to govern people who know more about government than these patronizing "Experts"—are at work introducing conscription, after disregarding the interests of the young fellows who enlisted in the 3rd Contingent from Jamaica, and freezing more than one half of them. But they are learning that the European gentleman is not the only man gifted with common-sense as well as patriotism—sensible, practical patriotism — not the kind one finds in the columns of the Montreal "Star."

Don't mind this little outburst, old man. After ten months' enlistment, and as many months poor training, training with a definite need in view which needs microscopic examination to find—it's enough to make anyone sore to see that our services are not being utilized to the best advantage.

My one deisre is to get into the Engineers or some Railway Construction Corps at the front. Of course, every returned soldier says it's Hell up there; but if others can stand it, why I can, too. It's no use asking for a transfer. Over here, in the bush, away from the firing line, they just do as they please. I would give a month's pay and my stripes for a transfer. They have me in a rut here, and in this rut they evidently intend to keep me.

What's the idea of the Munition Factories forming a combine to keep down wages, by cutting down the pay for piece work, discharging the men and "freezing" them out?

What's that sleepy Munitions Board doing? It needs a Zeppelin raid to wake up some people. I have about twenty other letters overdue for months, and so will have to cut this short. Remember me to all my old friends, and tell me if I have wearied you in your reply.

LIEUT. WOLFF TELLS OF WORK AT STE. AGATHE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ligible. Now, if we could only educate people into appreciating this fact our soldiers would get a much squarer deal.

The boys were certainly most cordially treated and welcomed by the people of Ste. Agathe, and more particularly of Lake Manitou during the previous summer, and such treatment after all is only their due.

All three medical officers in charge of the military patients of Ste. Agathe are McGill graduates. They are: J. R. Byers (Med. '02); F. L. Phelps (Med. '16); and T. C. Wolff (Med. '17). Three of the nursing sisters received their training in the Montreal General Hospital, and are well known to at least the senior medical classes —they are, Sisters Cameron, Harris and McDonald.

If there is anything that might be said to the Medical students of today it is to prepare with a view to getting into the A.M.C. as quickly as possible. Never were qualified graduates more sorely needed in army work both at home and abroad.

WATER POLOISTS, ATTENTION!

Any members of last year's water polo team, as well as any new men interested in the game are invited to turn up at the Y.M.C.A. tank at 4.30 this afternoon. A team has been entered in the Intermediate Polo League of Montreal, and it is expected that McGill will more than hold her own.

The first game takes place on Tuesday, Oct. 16, and it is necessary to turn out as soon as possible to ensure a chance of success.

TIRED FROSH INVADES CHEM. CLASS FOR SEAT.

The air was filled with strange odors, peculiar to the Chemistry Building. The class room was filled with ardent pursuers of the mysterious secrets of Chem. The professor in charge was lazing droning out the characteristic phrases common to elements in general. The droning was accompanied by the sizzling of apparatus and the flashing of active sodium chasing itself around a dish of water. The class had been in session for about fifteen minutes, and the students who had not dozed off were trying to take notes on the lecture.

Quietly a door opened and gently closed again. The professor went on talking: "Now, due to the peculiar properties of sodium when it is placed in water, a very active chemical change takes place." At this point the speaker was aware of a listener in his immediate vicinity, which on closer observation proved to be a tall freshman with hair of auburn tinge, standing in a position of humble reverence, in front of the class. The lecture continued.

"The exact reaction which takes place,—which takes pla — which—takes—Say, what can I do for you there, the one standing up?"

"Er—er, sir, would you p-pl-please tell me if you have any freshman seats left, sir?" "Sulphur dioxide!" cried the professor, and collapsed in his chair.

WHAT WHEAT COSTS.

(Portland Oregonian.)

The cost of growing an acre of wheat in the United Kingdom has been estimated by the British Board of Agriculture at $52.25, which means that if growers were to sell their crops at $2 a bushel under war conditions, they would be compelled to raise at least twenty-six bushels to the acre to reimburse themselves for their labor, land and seed, without allowing for a profit on the investment. Various estimates obtained by the board from individual growers, however, show that the cost ranges from $42.21 to $58.87, the difference being due to variable soils and the methods employed. Despite the war, British farmers do not pay as high wages as are paid in the United States, but, on the other hand, they do not use machinery to so great an extent. The average yield in the United States in 1916 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at only 11.9 bushels to the acre, for which the farmer received an average of $1.36.

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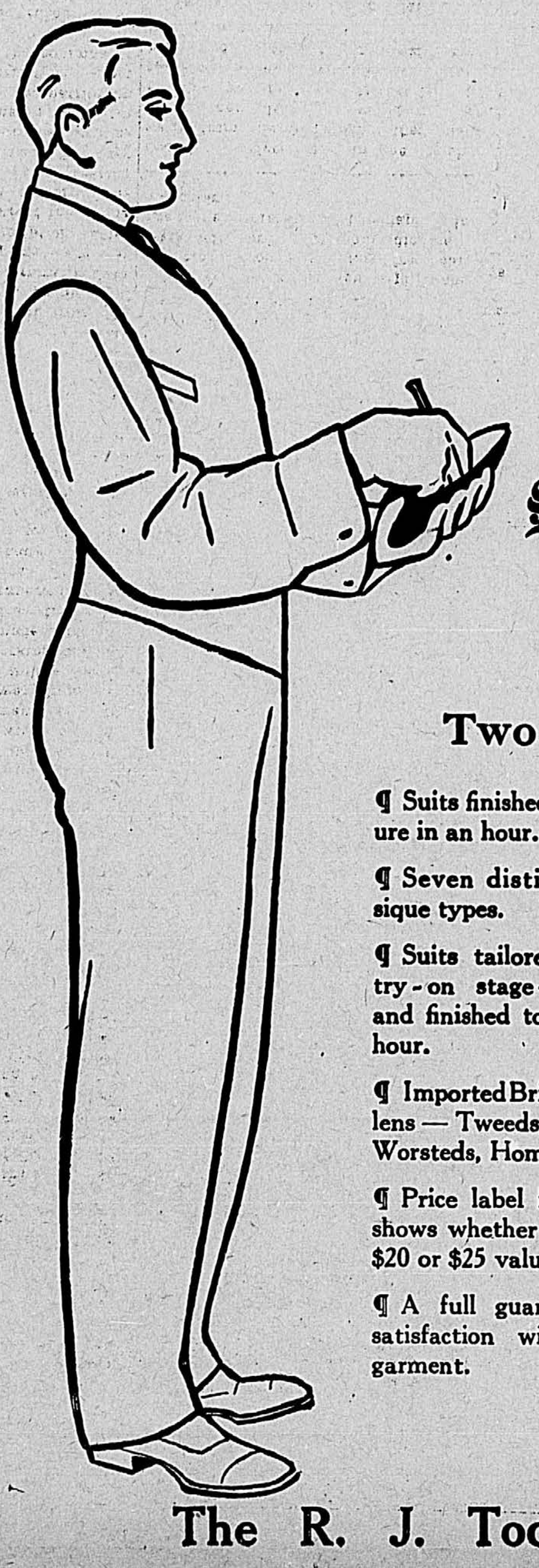
HOW TO WALK.

There is no virtue in a dawdling saunter. The slow and languid dragging of one foot after the other which some people call walking would tire an athlete. It utterly exhausts a weak person, and that is the reason why many delicate persons think they cannot walk. To derive any benefit from the exercise it is necessary to walk with a light, elastic step which swings the weight of the body so easily from one leg to the other that its weight is not felt, and which produces a healthy glow, showing that the sluggish blood is stirred to action in the most remote veins.



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